QUEBRO, August 15, 1853. A Glance at Montreal-The Cathedral-Barracks -Military Parade-Colonel M. Kee, who Fell at Buena Vista-Gray Numery-The Nums at their Devotion in the Chapel-Other Numeries-The Priests' Farm-Hints to Travellers-The White Mountains-Portland and Lake George

After an absence of a short time I have returned to Quebec, and am about proceeding, according to my original intention, to the Saguenay; and shall, probably, after crossing once to the south shore, extend my tour some two hundred and fifty miles below this city, describing the intermediate country as I return, which is rincipally settled by the descendants of the original settlers from France; and subsequentiy, the Eastern townships, as far as time will permit, which are being rapidly peopled by persons from the neighboring portion of the United States, bordering on that part of the British territory in Lower Canada.

Travelling a pears to have fairly set in this way, there being no less than one hundred and seventy passengers in the steamer Quebec, Captain Ru-dolf, in which I arrived here on Suuday morning; and perhaps I cannot perform a more acceptable service to those who may be about to visit Canada-having already given an account of Quebec-than by briefly describing a visit I made on Saturday to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Barracks, the Gray Nunnery, and the Priests' Farm which occupied nearly the entire day, in company with an American party, conducted by Mr. Coleman, of the "Montreal House," whose establishment I have already recommended to the readers of the Hebald. At the same time I would state that there are numerous other objects, particularly a drive around the mountain and a view from its summit every way deserving the attention of the intelligent traveller, who should by no means quit the commer-cial capital of Canada until he shall have spent at

least two days there.

Our first visit was to the cathedral, which was years in course of erection—which is 255 feet in length, and 124 in breadth, and is capable of seating between six and seven thousand persons. The height of the two principal toward persons. opened for public worship in 1829-having been five years in course of erection—which is capable of seating between six and seven thousand persons. The height of the two principal towers is 220 feet, from the summit of which is an extensive and spiendid view of the surrounding scenery. A woman is seated at the base of that which we ascended, to whom twenty-five cents is paid for permission to ascend. After viewing the interior of the church, where there are a number of pistures by the first masters, procured from France a few years since, we commenced the ascent of successive flights of stairs, with convenient resting places, leading to the summit of the tower, the height of which cannot be appreciated by a view from the street. This tower contains the largest bell in America, having been cast expressly for this church, and weighs 29,400 pounds.

After leaving the cathedral, we went to the barracks, to winess the morning parade of the Sixty-vieth, leaving the rayers we found only a number of

After leaving the cathedral, we went to the barracks, to witness the morning parade of the Sixty-sixth Regiment where we found quite a number of Americans under a balcony which commands a fine view of the square, and which is politely thrown open to strangers. The day was excessively hot, and we saw nothing more than the usual morning inspection of the appearance and arms of the men. The words of command were given by the colonel, a tall, thin man, in a deep, sonorous tone of voice. It was a detachment of this regiment which recently fired on the people when Gavazzi inctured in Montreal, and there is much conflicting statement as to who gave orders to the troops to fire, after the general direction was hurriedly given, as is generally believed, by the Mayor. But after hearing the word of command to which the men of the regiment are accustomed, I do not see how—mere muchines as they are—it is possible that they could have fired in the instance alluded to, without orders being given in the usual military style. The subject, however, is still being investigated by the military authorities, both here and in England, involving as it does the discipline and standing of a distinguished regiment in the British service.

standing of a distinguished regiment in the British service.

The uniform height and well-built appearance of the men, who seemed to be in the prime of life and heaithful vigor, was a very general subject of remark among the American visiters, among whom was a young lady whose father. Col. McKee, commanded the Second regiment of Kentucky troops in the Mexican war, of which Henry Clay, Jr., was Lieut. Colonel, and who both fell together, nearly at the same moment, at the battle of Buena Vista.

Fromfylewing the pomp and parade of military life, it being near 12 o'clock, the bour at which the nuns assemble in the chapel after partaking of their dinner, we proceeded to the Gray Nunnery, and took our seats in the chapel, where there were at least forty or fifty strangers assembled. After all had been seated for a short time, the nuns were heard approaching, and who were reciting the service appropriated to that hour of the day, and immediately after entered, walking two and two, wearing a gray dress with a black hood, and preceded by seven no vitiates clothed in white—the youngest of the nuns.

priated to that hour of the day, and immediately after entered, walking two and two, wearing a gray dress with a black hood, and preceded by seven novitiates clothed in white—the youngest of the nuns, of whom there were upwards of forty, some of them rather pretty, entering first, the old, and less attractive in appearance, with the Lady Superior, bringing up the rear, each of them on passing the stone basin containing "holy water," dipping in their fingers and making the sign of the cross.

When the head of the procession reached the railing in front of the altar, they all knelt down and repeated the remainder of the service—someting the joining together, and at others, one-half ut; a signal responses with the others alternately anced to the from the Superior, they rose and the state of the having courtesied as the passes from the chapel in the sease wards in which the incentered.

We then yield—were seated hemming coarse tow-firm are peared to be very happy and are mostly and the processing of the passes of

their Creator, were they not thus withdrawn from society.

In the afternoon Mr. Coleman, to whom, in common with all who visit his house, I am under obligations for his uniform courtesy and attention, drove me out to what is called the Priests Farm, about two miles from the city. It is a delightful place, perfectly retired, and well fitted for contemplation and study. At one time, I understand, there was some aversion manifested as to visiting the farm: but the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Vigneuf, is actuated by a more liberal feeling, and strangers are now welcomed there. It is in a high state of cuitivation, with an umbrageous garden well stocked with fruit trees and currant bushes.

Directly opposite the entrance of the garden is a statue of the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, before which, when we arrived, were prostrated five one.

statue of the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, before which, when we arrived, were prostrated five priests, performing their evening service. We consequently hesitated about going in; but being assured by one of the attendants that it would be no interraption, we passed on, reverently removing our hats, which perhaps they did not notice, as they seemed to be deeply absorbed in their devotions. The same remark will apply to those individuals who are to be met with, during every hour of the day, at the churches in the performance of their religious datles. An artificial canal has been constructed in the garden, in which there is a cance at the disposal of visiters. Near by is a spacious summer house, where the priests occasionally assemble, and one day in the week—I believe, Tuesday—the grounds are reserved exclusively for their use, the only resuraint to which visiters are subjected. There is a neat chapel in a round stone tower, where are interred the remains of the first monk and first nan who died in Canada, and there is a monument there erected to their memory.

Demory.
Owing to the various railroad lines diverging Owing to the various railroad lines diverging from Montreal, travellers can have a choice of considerable variety in selecting that by which they will return to the United States. By taking the Portland line, which has recently been opened, they will have an opportunity of visiting the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Leaving Montreal in the morning cars, at ten minutes after seven o'clock, they arrive at half-past three in the afternoon at the Gorham station house, which is only seven miles from the base of Mount Washington, and the nearest approach to the Glen House and Summit House. After visiting this interesting locality, a ride of three hours in the cars takes the traveller to Portland. The fare through from Montreal to Portland is six dollars. Those who are desirous of viewing the splendid I cenery of Lake George will have an opportunity of doing so, by leaving New York in the morning; and taking the Saratoga and Washington cars at Troy,

they can arrive at teatime at either of the houses at the head of the lake, and will reach Ogdensburg or Montreal in time for tea the next afternoon. Passengers returning by this route from the latter city should take the morning cars at Montreal for Rouse's Point; they will land at old Fort Ticonderoga in time to dine there, and take the steamer through Lake George to Caldwell, at the head of the lake. After lodging there, they will arrive at Saratoga on the following morning at eight o'clock, having thus had an opportunity of viewing the splendid scenery of Lake Champlain, as well as of Lake George, by daylight, and will be in ample time to take the early train for New York.

IMPORTANT CONSULAR CONVENTION.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a Consular Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French was concluded and signed, in this city, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February last; which Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French lauguages. [we copy the English only,] is, word for word, as follows:—

CONSULAR CONVENTION RETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF

OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF

OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of frendship between the two nations, and to give a new and more ample developement to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to conclude a special convention, which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges, and duties of the two countries. Accordingly, they have named the President of the United States; the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States; is Majesty the Emperor of the French; the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Mioister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. The consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the form established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions, shall be iurnished to them without charge; and on the exhibition of this exequatur they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territarial authorities, federal or State, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw it, on a statement of the reasons for which it was thought proper to do so.

proper to do so.

Art. 2. The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity, accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity. shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity, except in the case of crime; exemption from military billetings, from service in the militar or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature; and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents are citizens of the country in which they reside—if they are to become owners of property there, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and, with the reservation of the treatment granied to commercial agents, to the same jurisdiction as other citizens of the country who are owners of property or merchants.

They may place on the outer door of their offices, or of their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with an inscription in these words: "Consal of the United States," or "Consul of France:" and they shall be allowed to hoist the flag of their country thereon.

shall be allowed to host the hag of their country thereon.

They shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts. When any declaration for judicial purposes or deposition is to be received from them in the administration of justice, they shall be invited in writing to appear in court; and, if unable to do so, their testimeny shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their dwellings.

Consular pupils shall onjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, yee consuls, or consular agents.

vileges and immunities as consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the latter, the chanceltors, secretaries, and consular papels attached to their offices shall be entitled to discharge adunterim the duties of their respective posts; and shall enjoy, whilst thus acting, the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

Art 3. The consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable. The local authorities shall not invade them under any pretext. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices of dwellings be used as places of asylum.

of asylum.

Art. 4. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or Art. 4. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of both countries shall have the right tecomplain to the authorities of the respective govern ments, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, throughout the extent of their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties or conventions existing between the United States and France, or for the purpose of protecting informally the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of absence. Should there be no diplomatic agent of their nation, they shall be authorized, in case of need, to have recourse to the general or federal government of the country in which they exercise their functions.

Art. 5. The respective consuls general and consuls shall be free to establish, in such parts of their districts as they may see fit, vice-consuls, or consular

shall be free to establish, in such parts of their districts as they may see fit, vice consuls, or consular agents, who may be taken indiscriminately from among Americans of the United States, Frenchmen, or citizens of other countries. These agents, whose nomination, it is understood, shall be submitted to the arroval of the respective governments, a comparison of the arroval of the respective governments, a comparison of the consuls, and consuls, vice consuls, and the consuls, are consuls, and the consuls, and the consuls, are consuls, and the consuls, and the consuls, are consuls, and the consuls, are consuls, and the consuls, and the consuls, are consuls, and consuls, are consultant and consuls, are consultant are consultant and consultant are consultant and consultant are consultan

of their country, and of executing there all requisite papers.

The respective consuls generals, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall have the right also to receive at their offices or bureaus, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all acts of agreement executed between the citizens of their own country and citizens or inhabitants of the country in which they reside, and even all such acts between the latter, provided that these acts relate to property situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the consul or agent before whom they are executed may belong.

Copies of such papers, duly authenticated by the consular general, vice-consuls, or consular agents, and sealed with the official seal of their consulate or consular agency, shall be admitted in courts of jus-

consular agency, shall be admitted in courts of jus-tice throughout the United States and France in like

tice throughout the United States and France in like manner as the originals.

Art. 7. In all the States of the Union whose extent as the said laws shall remain in force, Frenchmen shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property, by the same title and in the same manner as the citizens of the United States. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratiously or for value received, by donation, testament or otherwise, just as those citizens themselves; and in no case shall they be subjected to taxes on transfer, inheritance, or any others different from those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

As to the States of the Union by whose existing laws allens are not permitted to hold real estate, the President engages to recommend to them the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring this right.

In like manner, but with the reservation of the ulterior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possession and inheritance, the government of France accords to the citizens of the United States the same rights within its territory with respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are enjoyed there by its own citizens.

Art. 8. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their pation, and shall alone take cognizance of

charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their ration, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, officers and crew, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. The local antibotities shall not, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, but shall lend forcible aid to the consuls when they may ask it, to arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held, during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted at the mere request of the consuls, made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

penses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

Art. 9. The respective consuls general consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships of war, or merchant vessels of their patien, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board, or back to their country. To that end the consuls of France, in the United States, shall apply to the magistrates designated in the act of Congress of May 4, 1926, that is to say, indiscriminately to any of the federal, State, or municipal authorities, and the consuls of the United States in France, shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an exhibition of the registers

of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belonged to said crew. Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made, either at the time of their shipping, or of their arrival in the port, shall be given up to them. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until these agents may find an opportunity of sending them away. If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

Art. 10. The respective consults-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall receive the declarations, protests, and reports of all captains of vessels of their nation in reference to injuries experienced at sea; they shall examine and take note of the stowage; and when there are no stipulations to the contrary between the owners, freighters, or insurers, they shall be charged with the repairs. If any ishabitatize of the country in which the consuls reside, or citizens of a third nation, are interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority shall decide.

Art. 11. All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the united states in France, and by the consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the countries, shall not be subject to any canson the parties and the privalent of the salvers, if they do not belong to the crew that have been wrecked

EDWAND EVERETT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 11th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, near the government of the United States, on the part of their respective governments. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Franklin

Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. thereof.

[L. S.]—In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to

c affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the indepen-dence of the United States of America the sevent dence of the United States of America the sevents. eighth. FRANKLIN PIERGE.

By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Domestic Miscellany.

The honorary degree of Lt. D was conferred on Franklin Fierce, by the Norwich University, Vermont, at its
late commencement. Gen. Pierce is one of the trustees
of the University.

of the University.

A military encampment is to be held in Syracusa, N. Y.
this week, at which twenty fire or thirty companies are
expected to participate.

An Inishman, it is said, was arracted at Pawtucket the
other day, for straining a watch from the dead body of the
Rey. Mr. Penny, killed by the recent railroad accident
tear Valley Falls.

Mr. Cloud, democrat has been elected Attorney Coneral
of lows.

Mr. Clond, combody of lower of

was recovered. She was nineteen years of age
The grand jury at Lexington, Ky, have indicted thirteen persons for illegal voting, and three for perjury, at
the late Congressional election in the Ashland district.
Cary H Boatright, of Indianapolis, recently married
his tenth wife.

nistenth wife.

Catharine Fenelly, seventy years of age, fell down stairs on the 17th inst., at 88 Athinson street, Boston, and broke her neck. She died instantly.

§ On dit, that the Covernor of Canada, Lord Eigin, is to return to Fagland in the Sarah Sands and that the post be has filled for some six years and a half is about to be conferred upon a noblemen high in favor with the Abardeen ministry.

James Collins the man said to have been murdered in Fittsburg, one night last week, has "turned up" alive in Circinnati. The murdered man, whose body was found in the street, was consequently somebody else.

The tevn of Lynn contains one hundred and fifts five.

The town of Lynn contains one hundred and fifty five slice factories, which give employment to ten thousand four hundred and eighty six persons, of both sexes, in the manufacture of shoes.

The manufacture of snoes.

Several hundred beatmen are detained at Albany the dilapidated condition of the canal near that city.

The anniversary of the storming of Fort Griswold, a the massace of Groton heights, is to be duly regard and celebrated at New London on the 6th of September. Mr Szell, a pilot of New London, has been fined \$12,000 for siding and abetting in the swuggling transactions at the lower end of the Scund last fall.

Naval Intelligence.
[From the Washington Star, August 20.]
THE JAPANESE AND RINGGOLD SURVEYING EXPEDI

The Jaranese and Ringgolld Suryleving expedit
The Jaranese and Ringgolld Suryleving expedit
Tions.

To day despitches were received from Commodore Perry detad at Saanghai on the 16th of May. All was well with the Fest Lodia squadron. The Commodore was about to sail for the coast of Japan, leaving one of the vessels of his command at Shanghai. The political portion of there advices, with reference to matters in China and the homeclists subject of Perry's mission, (to Japan), are believed to be of great importance. We were, however, unable to lean their tence.

Is spatiches were also received from Commonder Rieggold, who, with all his Behring's Straits surveying squadron, was at the Island of Madeirs, (on 13th July last), momeniarily especting to weigh anchor for the Cape of Good Hojes. All was well also in and with that squadron.

A STRAMSHIP FOR THY HON. R. J. WALKEL.—From what we socidentally gather, the Alleghany (steamship) but ready to start in twenty days, in order to ment Mr. Walker wherever he desires to be met in the East. And if he prefers the Saranac, one of the finest ateamers of the service, she, too, will be ready to go to sea to per haps a month. We take it for granted that the government bave tentered to him the use and entire control of either of these vessels; offering that either of them shall proceed to await his arrival wherever he desires to embark, after making as much of the journey over land, as he pleases.

THE LATE REV. MR. PRENTY. Some of the paper THE LATE REV. MR. PENNY.—Some of the papers have stated that at the accident on the Worcester road, the head of the Rev. Mr. Penny was severed from his body, and that his corpse was so disfigured that it was covered ever to prevent people from looking at it. This is entirely incorrect; there was no injury upon the person of Mr. Penny, except a slight mark or bruise on one side, which could not have caused his death. He was a man of very feelble and delicate health, and the probability is that the sudden shock of the concession of the trains frightland. den shock of the concussion of the trains frightened him to death, and caused the breath instantly to excepe from his lungs. Hewas much beloved, and has left a numerous circle of mourners.—Newport News, Aug. 19.

NEW YORK POLITICS -- Next full there are to NEW YORK POLITICS.—Next full there are to be elected in this State a Secretary of State in place of Henry S. Randall, a Comptroller in place of John C. Wright, a State Treasurer in place of Benjamin Welch, an Attorney-General in place of Levi S. Chatfield, a State Engineer and Surveyor in place of Wm. J. McAlpine, and a Canal Commissioner in place of John C. Mather. All the incumbents are democrate of the "soft" or "barnburner" stripe, except Mather. An Old Fashion Revived—One of our most respectable citizens appeared yesterday in breeches with knee-buckles. It being his first appearance in the ancient costume, he elicited much attention.—Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. CRYSTAL PALACE.

uary, Gobelins, and Porcelain-American Nothing remarkable occurred at the Palace on Saturday. A very great change has been made in the Palace during the past week. The new additions of Powers' statuary, and other contributions have served as a sort of polish to the whole exhibi tion. The long nave for the reception of packages was yesterday crowded with contributions just received, and which will be opened immediately Very little vacant room is now noticed through the various departments. A very little while ago, the anxiety was that all the sections would not be sup plied with material, and that the appearance of the exhibition would be much marred by the appearance of blank apartments and unoccupied space. This anxiety has now turned in a contrary direction, and each is puzz'ed to decide where room can be found to display the articles yet unpacked. We heard a gentleman ask, yesterday, for the privilege of displaying some curious and interesting invention of his own, and he was told he might put in his appli cation for room along with others, but he could not be given any hope that he would be successful in his request, as there were many hundreds who had presented applications in advance of him, which had not yet been attended to. These applications for room are made every day, and the number of themalready amounting to near five hundred-is rapidly

increasing. A very fire piece of statuary, which is well worthy of attention, is the "Beggar Girl," by Strazza, of Rome. This work stands by the side of the "Guardian Angel," which we spoke of on Saturday. The beholder is surprised to perceive how wonderfully successful the artist has been in portraying the pain and grief of starvation and want, so perfect is this work, that if taken apart, almost every limb and member would express the subject. Take the head by itself, and the face would almost speak for the alms for which the hand is extended. The bust alone indicates that hunger and want are gnawing at the heart. The bony arms, so apparently devoid of muscle, tell of poverty and privation; and the whole work so eloquently pleads for charity and alms, and expresses the sorrowful story of the mendicant, that the spectator cannot but feel a thrill of sympathy for the poor.

A picture has, within the past few days, been displayed in the Italian department which is very novel and curious on account of its material. It is a portrait of " Moses with the tablet of the commandments," apparently a very superior oil painting, but in reality a sort of fresco work upon a heavy surface of wicker work and plaster. This is by Michael Ridolfe, of Florence, and is probably the only paint ing of the kind ever exhibited in this country. Some fine vases of porcelain, from Genoa, are now on exhibition and very justly excite much attention. Tables in Florer tine mosaic, very beautiful works, of the manfacture and value of which goods we have before spoken, have been received and exhibited during the past week

The section appropriated for the display of the Gobelins and Sevres porcelain, did not on Saturday give an appearance of much progress, although the sound of the hammer and the clattering of tongues behind the curtains indicated that something was going on inside. The public are very anxious to see specimens of these celebrated manufactures, the fame of which has reached all over the world, and meny will not visit the Palace until the announce ment is made that they are displayed to the public eye. All possible haste, therefore, should be made in preparing this department especially, and not advance it at the same spail's pace, which has heretofore characterized the arrangement of many other sections in the Palace. If the exhibitors are waiting for more Gobelins, which, we are told, are expected to arrive in a few days, then take down the curtains in the mean time, around those already bong up, and et the thousands of visiters have an opportunity to see the few at present received. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, who have visited the Palace since the first Gobelin was hung up, will not have an opportunity to visit it again, and it might have added much to the interest of the exhibition, if they had been permitted to look upon the few tapestries already in their places.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT. - SADDLERY.

There are placed on exhibition a few specimens of spadlery and harness making, which are particularly worthy of attention. A very large capital is invested in this business throughout our country, and it deserves a position among the first branches of trade and incustry. Some of those in the Palace bear elaborate finish and ornament, and are truly fine specimens of workmanship. That to which we would particularly invite attention, is the saddles of Thornton Grimsby, Esq., of St. Louis, as being perhaps the most useful, if not the most ornamental, on exhibition. The saddle of Mr. Grimsby has been recommended, without alteration, for adoption in the army, by a board appointed by the War Department to determine the best pattern for saddles and other equipments for cavalry corps. This board wp- com posed of officers of high rank and great practical experience. The peculiarity of this addle is a pa-tert saddle-tree, invented by M. Grimsby, and so constructed as to give the rider an easy seat, bringing his weight in the centre, his body in an upright, graceful posture, and allowing the inside muscles of the thighs and knees to come close to the saddle and sides of the horse. The benefits and advantages of this saddle are such that it is said, upon the longest marches, even those of thousands of miles, it will no chafe, or in any manner injure the back of the horse. The one on exhibition is beautifully embellished, and its study will be beneficial to those who are much in

the habit of riding on horseback. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Reams' patent corn harvester is another imple ment of agricultural life which will be interesting to farmers. This machine is very simple in its construction, and purports to cut, with the labor of one horse and a boy, from sixteen to twenty acres of corn per day, and lay it in bundles of from two to ten hills, as desired. An ingenious part of this machine, is an appliance called a dropper, by which the chine, is an appliance called a dropper, by which the boy riding on the back of the horse can drop the bundles of corn at suitable distances in the furrow, all ready for shocking. The cost of this machine is reasonable, ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars. The speed of this machine is very desirable, as farmers consider it the best time to cut corn when the dew is on the stalks, or immediately after a rain, in dry times, the corn is brittle and difficult to cut. If this is able to accomplish that for which it is recommended, it must be a great advantage to every farmer to possess it

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. To cash on hand \$1,477 35
Contributions for this day 52 29

A Man Killed at Memfils.—A fight took place yesterday morning, on board of a flat boat, between Gee. Dunn and Martin Sutton, in which the latter was killed. Dunn was arrested near Fort Pickering, and brought before Justice Waldran for examination. A dispute occurred between Dunn and Sutton, about the quality of the hay on board of the boat. Sutton charged Dunn with misrepresenting the quality of the hay. Dunn then called Sutton a d—d liar, when Sutton gathered up a hatchet and made at Dann, with the hatchet raised above his head. It is not known when Sutton was stabbed, none of the witnesses having seen the knife used; but the parties were immediately separated, and the blood was then seen upon Sutton's shirt. The accessed was bound over to appear at the next term of the Common Law Court. The bond was fixed at \$1,000. The prisoner is a young man, seemingly not more than eighteen or twenty years of age. The boat is from the Ohio river, loaded with hay.— Memphis Enquirer, Aug. 11.

A Comet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEELLD.

Friday, Saturday, and this, Sunday, evening. I have noticed a comet, northwest from this city, about 20 degrees above the horizon, at 8 o'clock P.

M. It has a well defined tail. To find it draw an imaginary line from the North star, passing the outer edge of the dipper.

Ang. 21, 1853.

The Shakspeare Society.

We understand the Shakspeare Society held its monthly meeting at Snediker's, near Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday afternoon. A most agreeable Shakspearian evening was the consequence. Much animated and instructive conversation arose in relation to the late amended edition of Shakspeare's works by Mr. Payne Collier; some considering it as the standard edition—others the reverse; but it was admitted by all that a very large preparation of the mitted by all that a very large proportion of the emendations discovered by Mr. Collier in the folio which he so fortunately obtained from the late Mr. Rood, although they were then unknown to either party, had cleared up and made sense of hundreds of passages which had hitherto appeared all but nonsense, owing to misprints and typographical errors— passages which have baffled the research and acumen of all the innumerable commentators. They have generally been passed over sub silentio; but so perverse are the minds of some men, that, because some of the errors had already been discovered and pointed out, with many others of a doubtful, disputed tendency, these critics, in speaking of the emendations as a whole, rarely or ever allude to the invalu-luable corrections which have shed new light, and luable corrections which have shed new light, and made plain, even to schoolboys, hundreds of passages which have escaped the research and skill of the acutest minds. Critics, like doctors, will differ.

The works of Shakspeare exhibit a greater reach of mind, conveyed in more beautiful language, than that of any poet or author who ever put pen to paper. Some passages of Shakspeare are so sublime that they seem more like the emanations of divine inspiration than those of a mortal; and it is not many years since that sublime passage from the "Yampest," ergraved on his shrine in Westminster Abbey, was made the subject of a Sunday oration from one of the Presbyterian pulpits in this city—

"The cloud capp'd towers, the greet globs itself—
Yea, all which it inherits—shall dissolve.
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Shakspeare was not the man to write nonsense or

Shakspeare was not the man to write nonsense or obscurity; and it exhibits a meanness of mind utterly contemptible for would-be critics, in speaking of Mr. Collier's emendations, to cry down'the whole, because some admit of doubt.

We understand that Mr. Halliwell, in his great folio edition, the first volume of which has just appeared, is exercising the whole energies of his mind to purify the text of Shakspeare, and we doubt not he will succeed, as his invaluable dictionary of Archaic words proves him to be a man eminently qualified for the task.

The Secretary of the Society reported that he had

aic words proves him to be a man eminently qualined for the task.

The Secretary of the Society reported that he had written to the Earl of Ellesmere, acquainting him that the society had elected him an honorary member at the previous meeting, and that at an interview with his lordship at the Clarendon Hotel, he had been received with the greatest courtesy. The interview was solicited with the view of asking his lordship to honor the society by inscribing his name on the records, and he had complied in the kindest manner; in fact, so cordial had his lordship's conduct been, that it forcibly recalled Burns's lines on meeting with Lord Daer, for the lines exactly apply to Lord Ellesmere. In stature he is—

"Sic a lord, lang Scots ells twa, The peerage he o'erlooks them a'." And as to manners, with the slight alteration of Then from his lordehip I will learn, Henceforth to meet with unceasern One rank as weel's another. Nac hooset, worthy man may fear To meet with noble, kind Ellesamere, For he but meets a brother.

At the time his lordship was elected an honorary member, a like distinction was conterred on Mrz. Cowden Clarke, to whom so handsome a testimental was sept from America, two years ago, as a proof of the estimation in which her labors, in compiling the Concordance to Shakspeare, was held in this country. We were much pleased, and highly gratified, to observe last week, that amongst all the visiters to the shrine of the immortal Shakspeare, at Stratfordon-Ayon, those from America far outnumbered the whole of those from all the nations of the world put together.

The society returned to town during a lovely moonlight, charmed and delighted with this reunion of congenial minds.

Destructive Fire in Rich

Foreign Miscellany. The greatest anarchy is said to prevail in Syria. Some deserters had seized on a Turkish mail in the village of Dimas, near Damascus. The conductor was robbed of 150,000 piastres, and afterwards killed. The Christians are leaving Antioch and Aleppo with their families, and coming to the seaports. The Christian and Druse inhabitants of the Libenus are taking up arms.

Inhemus are taking up arms."

The Paris Union says:—"A letter from Paris, published in the Nouvelliste, a ministerial journal of Rouen, states that the Russian ukase ordering a considerable levy of men in all the empire, is preceded by some observations published in the journals of St. Petersburg, the text of which has not reached the French papers. The Nouvelliste cites this latter phrase:—'Russia fears nothing. In spite of calumnies, she will continue her path fa the interest and for the greater glory of the orthodox faith. She will, in short, dissipate all her enemies like dust.'"

The Genio, which had been approached for a mouth.

The Genio, which had been suspended for a month at Florence, by order of the government, recom The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. contain n

political news. A letter says:—"Everyholy considers it certain that the concessions of the railways will be declared valid. If M. Moyano, the Minister of Public Works, should not adopt the opinion of his colleagues on the subject, he will retire and be replaced by M. Esteban Collantes, Director of the Post office."

The Var (French paper) of the 30th ult. says:

"For some days back a rumor was in circulation at Grasse and its neighborhood that the Holy Virgin had appeared in an old ruin, not far from the road from Grasse to Antilies. In consequence, a vast number of women and children flocked to the spot from all the villages of the arrondissement, to offer up prayers in the ruin, and to deposit their offerings in a little box in a corner for the purpose. The subprefect of Grasse, being informed of what had taken place, sent orders to the Commissary of Police of Cannes to bave the ruin razed to the ground, and to take possession of the box of offerings, in order to have the contents handed over to the cure of Monans, for the use of his parish church. These orders were duly executed, but the crowd still continues to flock to the neighborhood, in the expectation of beholding another appearance of the Virgin."

The French imperial yacht Reine Hortense left

The French imperial yacht Reine Hortense left the dock at Havre on Saturday morning, to proceed to Cherburg, but re-entered in the evening, her commander. M. Exchmans, not having arrived from Paris, as expected. Two beautiful lifeboats, made of cedar, intended for the Reine Hortense, and being, it is said, a present from Queen Victoria to the Empress of the French, have recently arrived at Cherburg from London.

THE MAINE LANDS.—The Portland State of Maine says:—"We are extremely gratified to learn that Governor Crosby, having examined the report of the commissioners appointed to purchase the lands of Massachusetts lying in Maine, has approved the same, and issued his proclamation for calling the Legislature together, on the 20th of September next, to act upon the question of accepting the terms of said bargain. We have no doubt the Legislature will complete the purchase."

THE MAINE LANDS .- The Portland State of Main

MARITIME ISTELLIGERGE.

Port of New York, August 21, 1853. ARRIVED.

Steamship Borinquino (Span), Slames, Porto Rice, via St Thomas, 8 days, to P Harmony's, Nephews & Co. The B has come here for repairs; has had fine weather. Aug 16, lat 27 28, lon 68 30, spoke brig Sarat, Williams, of Boston, for Cuba; 16th, lat 31 10, lon 69 30, spoke ship Mary Carron, of and from Liverpool for Philadelphis, dismasted 28 days; offered herjassistance which was declined, the mizenmast was gone close to the deck, had also lost feee and maintopmasts.

lam & Piesants.

Ship Art Union (of Boston), Stubbs, Marseilles, July 6, passed through the Straits 17th, in company with barks Euwarrow and Chester, both for New York, to master. Saw the bark Chester again in lat 36, lon 20; Aug 7, lat 43, lon 51, spuke brig Maria, from Leghora for Boston; loth, lat 43 40, lon 55 57, saw a ship standing eastward, showing Zerega's signal.

loth, lat 48 40, lon 55 57, saw a ship standing eastward, showing Zarega's signal.

Ship Ellen (Rr) Bell, Newcastle, E, 47 days, to Cheese-brough, Silaby & Co.

Bark Dency (of Prospect), Avery, Cienfuegos, 21 days, to Fader & Co. Aug 2, on the passage, James Brown, cook, died.

Brig Lion (of Duxbury), Gardner, Malaga, 65 days, te Giro Francia & Ce. July 28, lat 36 36, lon 55 28, spokes Prussian bark Freiband, from Port au Spain for London; same time, Prussian herm brig. from Cette fer New York, 28 days out; Aug 14, lat 39 02, lon 66 19, spoke brig Elizabeth — (probably the Eliza Burgess), of and from Boston for Trinidad de Cube; 18th. lat 40 10, lon 70 45, spoke brig Waveriey, from Cardenas for Beston

Brig Baltic (Br), Gould, Nassau, NP, via Exhuma, 14 days, to C Ackerly. Brig Niender (Br), Davidson, Glasgow, 40 days, to order.

Brig Neal Dow (Br), Dorman, Windsor, NS, 16 days, to

Brig Neal Bow (Br), Borman, Windsor, NS, 10 usys, worder.

Brig Henry W Monoure (of Pittston, Me), Curtis, Pensocia. 21 days, to Feck & Church.

Brig Virgo (Nor), Maedell, from Wilmington, NC, for Hull, E 1sth inst. Returned to this port in coassquence of the captain and carpenter having died, and the remainder of crew sick.

Schr Olaf Rye (Dan), Romley. Montevideo. 65 days. to order. June 21, when out one day, during a gale, stove bulwarks, lost stanchions and boat; July 22, lat 8 06 N, lon 39 05 W, spoke clipper ship John Bertram. from Boaton for San Francisco: Aug 3, lat 29 09, lon 60 15, spoke brig Patrick Heury, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, 17 days out.

ore Patrick Heary, from Philiscephia for Darwace, a lays out.
Schr Zeblina (Br.), Burk, Burio, NF, to A Leary & Co.
Schr N W Smith, Herbert, Wilmington, NC, 4 days.
Aug 17. off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr
Louisine, hence for Charleston.
Schr Rossuth, Churchill, Newburyport, 3 days.
Schr Pizarro, Chase, Barnstable, 3 days.
Schr Pizarro, Chase, Barnstable, 3 days.
Schr Ludited, Bennett, Providence, 2 days.
Schr Corrolla. Small, Piymouth, Mass. 3 days.
Schr Corrolla. Small, Piymouth, Mass. 3 days.
Schr Mary Frances, Hastings, Finshing.
Schr Mary Frances, Hastings, Finshing. Clipper ship Wide Awake (new), San Francisco

Diemoranda.

LAUNCHES—A clipper ship of 1100 ton, owned by Mesers Cartis & Peabody, and intended for the California trade, was launched on Saturday from the yard of Mesers Briggs, at South Boston. She is built after the same model as the famous ship Northern Light.

Telegraphic Marine Reports. Arrived.—Ship Flying Fish, Manila, May 6, passed Anjer June 7. The rhip Westward Ho, from Manila, via
Baravia, for New York, passed Anjer June 5
Also arrived.—Ship Magnolia. Calentta, April 13; brigs
Neptune Cienfuegos; Belle (Br.). Halifax, Cordelia. Trinidad Cuba; Patriot (Br.), Glasgow; Catharine, New Ocleans; Waverley, Cardenas.
Speken—Ang 7 Br berk Sir John Fallstaff, from Vera
Cruz for Liverpool—had lost nine of her crew by sickperse, including captain, mate, second mate and carpenter.

Heraid Marine Correspondence,
PHILAPRIPHA, Aug 21—4 PM.
Arrived—Steamships Pennsylvania, Baymore, Richmond: Kennebec Clark, NYotk brigs Ontario Daggett, and Julia Aus, Johnson. Bostou: sours Mochanic, Lates, Cardenas, 10 days; N H Hale, Smith, Calais; Welcome Return Harris Providence; Col James Page, Edwards, Stratford, Ct. J W Bell, Raynor; Mary A Rowland, Raynor, and Echo, Lowden, NYork.

August 20.

Cicared—S'eamship Virginia, Teal, Richmond; bark Echo, Hewes, Boston; brigs Isadera, Bragg, Providence (previously reported on 18th as having old for Boston); J A Lancaster, Gifford, Wilmington NC; Shamrock, Scatta, Portland; schra Machias, Thompson, Boston; Alex Head erson, Godfrey, NYork; steamer Oneido, O'Neal, de.

BRIG ADMIADE, which wont ashore at Mayaguna, an proceeded to Nassau 16th uit, to repair, is reperted to Br brig Baltic, are yesterday, to have gone ashore at Fig Island, 4th inst, on her passage back to Inagua,

Notice to Maniaers.

Notice to Maniaers.

POSHION OF CRITEZ SHOAL.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICE, MANIADOR, D. C., Aug. 13, 1863

The proper authority having been obtained, the following information and reperts are published for the beneat; of persons nevigating the Facilic Ocean, near the coast of California.

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

NEAR LENDS STATION Me., July 16, 1858.

Sir.:—I have the homor to transmit here with extracts from a report of Lieut. Commanding James Alden, United States Navy, Ass. tans in the Coast Survey, upon the determination of the position of a bank in the Facilic lying in the track of the Panama steamers and which has been called the Jorter Shoal.

in the trace of the foliant scenners and which has been called the Jorter Shoal.

The shoal was first seen by Capt. Gropper, of the corter, and its position afterwards determined by the commander of the steamer Pacific, which varies very slightly from that given by the Coart Survey officers.

I am indebted to G. W. Blunt, Eq., of New York, for

having early called my attention to the discovery of this shoat. The information, however, had previously reached Lieutenant Commanding Aiden, who despatched a party to determine its position.

The shoal will be immediately indicated upon the charts now on hand and ready for distribution, as well as on all future editions.

future editions.

I would respectfully request authority to publish that above. VerJ respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

Hon. JAME GUTHRIE, Esquetary of the Treasury, Washington.

Hon. James Guthers. Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

U. S. Surveying Schoomer Ewing.

Oer San Peddo, June 1, 1852. }

Six—I have the pleasure of reporting my retera to this place from the sheal to the conthward of San Chements and San Nicholas, of which I have made a thorough examination, having been five days anchored upon it.

The sheal or bask is in lat 32 deg 30 min north, longitude 119 deg 10 min 50 sec west; the island of San Nicholas bears NW by N, by compass, distant 46 miles; island of San Chements hears NE ½ N, by compass, distant 43 island of San Chements hears NE ½ N, by compass, distant 43 island of San Chements hears NE ½ N, by compass, distant 43 island of San Chements hears NE ½ N, by compass, distant 43 island of San Chements hears NE ½ N, by compass, distant 43 island of San Chements hears of the short nine reduced to low water, and the chracter of the sounding, as you will find upon reference to the chart which I send herewith, tragular and abrupt.

The weather while at anchor upon the shoal we found different from that which ordinarily prevails upon the ceast in the vicinity, bearing a strong resemblance to that upon the banks of Newfoundland.

The current is irregular, frequently sotting against the wind, and running with a velocity of nearly two knots per hour, preducing a heavy sea, and causing the water probably to break in heavy weather as has been reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient aervant.

Lieutenant Commanding, U. S. Navy, Chief of Hydrography party on the Western coast.

Spoken.

Spoken.

Spoken.
Ship Rechambeau, from St John, NB, for Liverpool, 7th inst, lat 43 33, lon 66 31.

Foreign Ports.

BIRNUDA—In port abl Aug 13, brig Thomas Conner,
Nover, Mobile.

Nover, Mo Am vessels in portabl Aug 12,
Manzanhio—No Am vessels in portabl July 19,

Massau-No Am vessels in portabl Aug 12.

Massaullo-No Am vessels in portabl July 19.

Home Posts.

ALRANY—Arr Aug 20. schrs Palladium, Avery, NLongdon: Adelaide, Brigge, NBedford.

Baltimork—Arr Aug 19. schr Minx (Br), Penistom, Bermuda 9 says; Geo M Emith, Nicholas, Providence. Cld barks Chenargo, Hines, Valparaiso and a mkt; Canada (Brem), Muller, Quobeo: Leccoq, Manton, Boston; brigs Frances Jose, Kirch, St Johns, NF; T A Cunning ham, Rich, East Boston.

BOSTON—Arr Aug 20, ship Telegraph, Paualand, Valtasies, bark Neptone. Dwyer, Cronsiadt June 20; brigs Caroline (Br), Van Norden Glasgow July 1; Montroes, Poland, Matanzas dth inst; Koseuth, Allen, Philadelphis; schr Alquisa, Lang, do. Cid ships Dolphia, Hoyt, Australia: Albania, Litchfield, St John, NB, to load for Rejectol, R; barks Frompt, Wheldon, Genoa: Pamphylia, Nicocoron, Marseilles; brigs John R Dow, Gibbs, St Catharines and a rikt; Jeane Carver, Seaver, Havena.

Also eld steamer City of New York, Matthews, Philadelphis; berks Sarah Ciney, Cottrell, Norleams: Susan W lird, Swester, Charleston; Hadley, Kent, Raidmore; Ida, Hallett, do; brigs Coral Klusmen, Charleston; W & J G Gilmore, Eddridge, Philadelphis; William Cos wford, Perry, do; schra Bultrush, Haff, Alexandria; Fashion, Loring, Sattimore; Thos Fenne, Nickescon Philadelphia, Luther Child, Thacher, and Wm H Mailler, Crowell, do; Bry State Right, Nyork; Mystle, Stower, do.

BUCKSPORT—Arr Aug 18, schr Bowditch, Burgess, Philadelphia.

BandGOR—Arr Aug 18, schr Bowditch, Burgess, Philadelphia.

State [Burr. NYork; Mystle, Stover, do.
BUCKSPORT—Arr Aug 18, schr Bowditch, Burgese, Philadelphia.
BANGOR—Arr Aug 18, schr Hattle Anna, Philadelphia.
Cdd brig J W Treat, Parks,
CHARLESION—Cid Aug 17, ships Catharine, Andrews,
NYork (and add); Gatalana (chand), Eatape, Bercelona;
brig Somers, Watson, and schr Zephyr, Brers, Havana.
HALLOWELL—Arr Ang 10, schra Somerset, Philadelphia; 16th, H Gray, NYork Sid 16th, schra Bean Eavyer, Hickmond, Va. 15th, Danube, NYork.
NEW ORLEANS—Arr Ang 13, ship Memphis, Davis,
hence; schra Bonitz, Shisa, and Orsgon, Trenis, Tampleo.
Cd 12th, ship Sheffield, Sosra, Boston; bark Aquilla,
Newell, do; brig Adama Gray, Henry, Havana: 15th,
stemmbip Toxas, Place, Vera Cruz, Tovil to san Alt,
ships Hoyal Victoria and Warbler; 7th, suip Calesconia
Brander, bark George, brigs Broom and T B Wakson.
NEW LONDON—Arr Ang 18, propeller Chas Orgood,
Smith, hence for Norwich; schra Pinta, Rogers, and Andraw Jackson, Rannels, Norwich for Rondout; cloop Jes,
Lapheer, Richards, hence. Sld sloop New London,
Chapell, NYork.
NEWARK—Sid Aug 20, solar Harvest, Presberg, Wareham.
ROCKLAND—Arr Aug 16, bark Fastern Beile, Harvest,
ROCKLAND—Arr Aug 16, bark Fastern Beile, Harvest,

NI. WARK—Sid Aug 20, tone that the street Beile, Havener, RUCKLAND—Arr Aug 16, bark Eastern Beile, Havener, Bangor for Guba; 17th, schra Albany Fackot, Lucy White, Rio Grande, Thomas Hix, Nourmahal, and Ghas Roberta, NYork.

SAVANNAH—Arr Aug 17, brig Excel, Tallman, house EALEM—Below Aug 19, brig Elvira, from Africa.